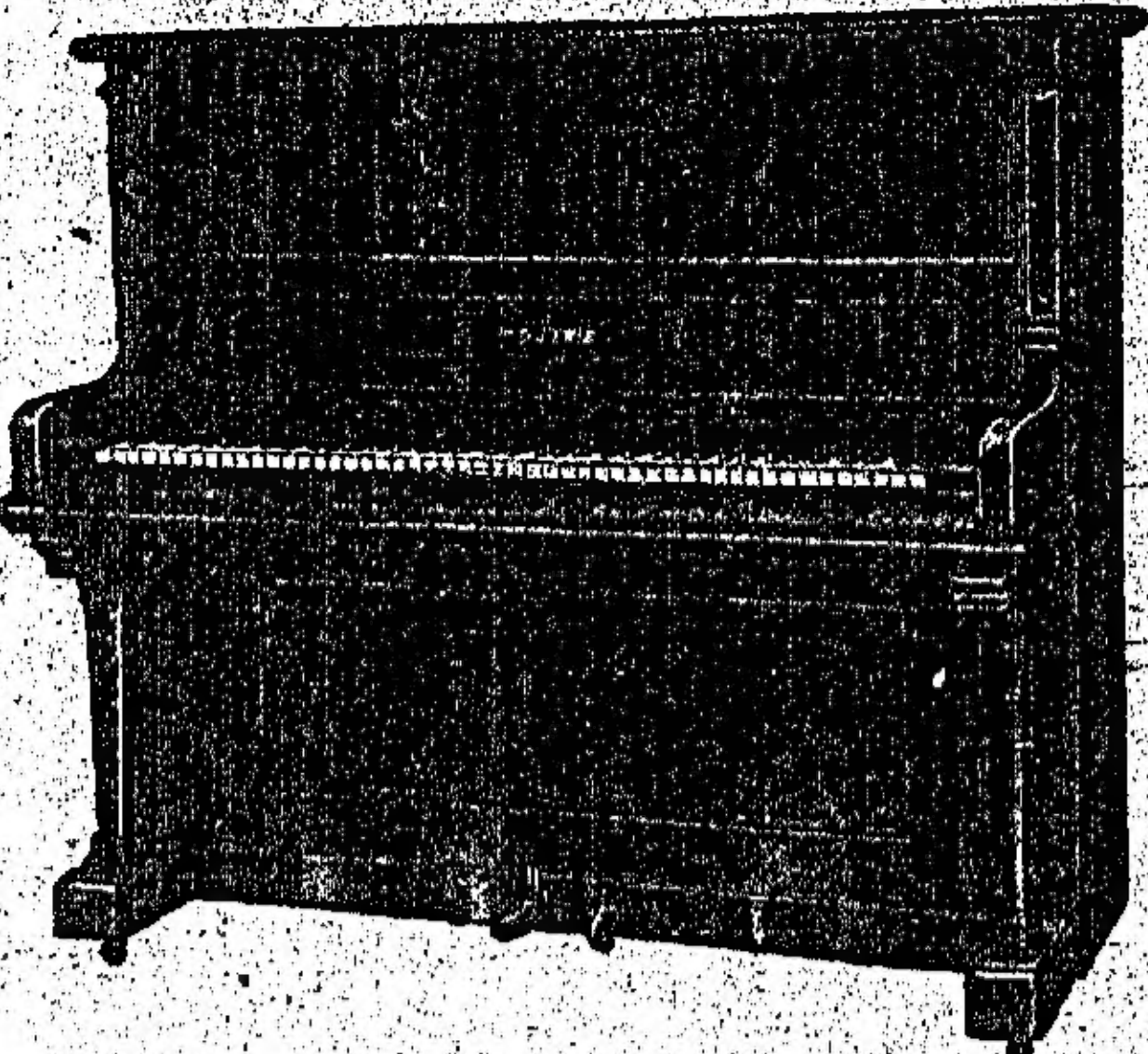


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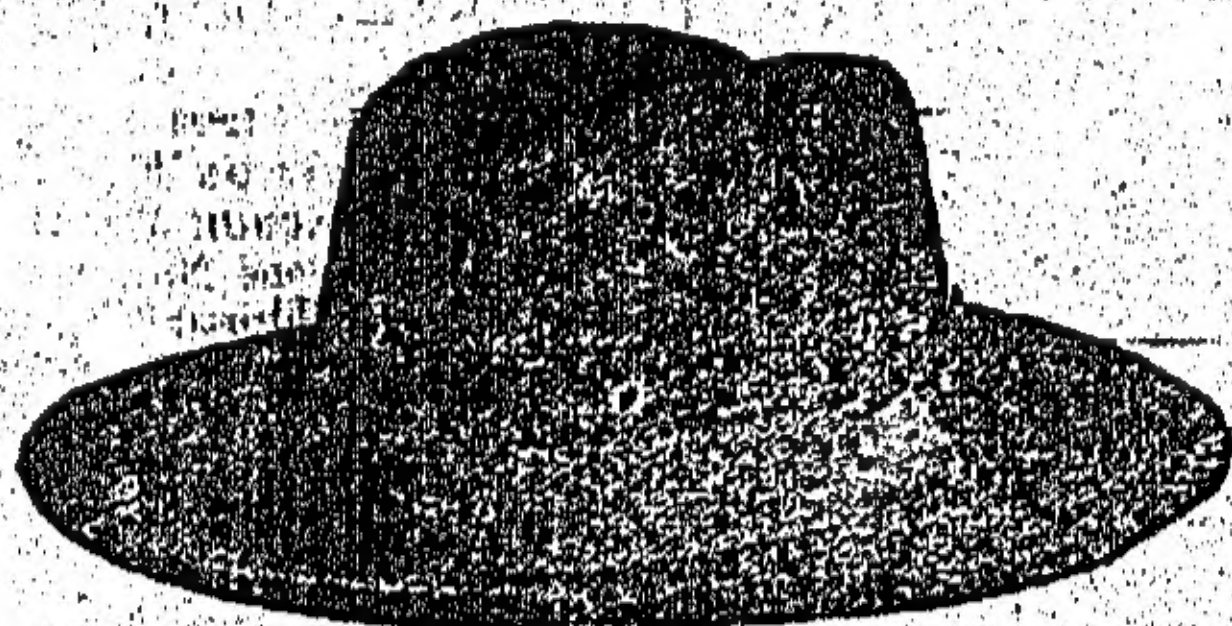
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420 Pages, Illustrated. Price \$3 net.

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American University Usage; and what Chinese graduates are wearing.
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University of Hongkong: Regulations of the Junior and Senior Local
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A List of Schools, Colleges, Universities, Medical Schools, etc.,
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of Staff and other Information relating to each Institution.

AN ART PRIZE COMPETITION FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

THE CONSCRIPTION TRIBUNAL.

SECOND MEETING.

SEVEN OUT OF NINETEEN ALLOWED
TO GO.

The second meeting of the Hongkong Conscription Tribunal was held at the Council Chamber, yesterday afternoon. There was again a full attendance of members. The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., presided, the others present being the Hon. Mr. David Landale, Comdr. C. W. M. Beckwith, R.N., Lieut. Col. W. H. Passby, C.R.A., and Messrs. W. Adamson, G. S. Archbutt, T. P. Hough, A. O. Lang, and G. M. Young—Major H. A. Morgan, 18th Infantry, Indian Army, was present as the Military Authority, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, as Clerk to the Tribunal.

There were 19 cases for consideration, altogether. Sixteen were employees of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and the China Sugar Refinery, while the other three were Messrs. G. E. Goldsbrough, steward of the Hongkong Club; V. Findlay Smith, barrister; and W. F. Gibbins, sub-manager of Messrs. Wilkinson, Haywood & Clark. Of the 19, seven were set free for military service, as follows:—

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
A. MacDonald, to go at once.

A. C. Johnstone, to go at once.

N. L. Raiton, three months' exemption.

W. W. Mackenzie, three months' exemption.

Others.

G. E. Goldsbrough, to go at once.

V. Findlay Smith, to go at once.

W. F. Gibbins, three months' exemption.

Exemptions.

The following were exempted.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.—

G. H. Piercy, A. B. Stewart, K. de C.

Longmire, P. Tod, A. C. Davison, R. M.

Austin, D. McMurray (who is leaving

Hongkong shortly on Government service)

and J. R. Harling. The following men

of military age in the employment of the

firm have been rejected as unfit:—E. J.

Surman, N. McIntyre, C. Hodgson and

D. L. W. Williams.

China Sugar Refinery.—H. M. Mc-

Tavish, H. E. Hollands, W. Singer and

Lee. The following men of military age

in the service of the Company have been

rejected as unfit:—A. R. Forbes, C. W.

Hart, J. C. Samway and E. H. White-

ford.

Naturally, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale

did not sit as a member of the Tribunal

when the cases of the employees of Jardine,

Matheson & Co. and the China Sugar

Refinery were being considered.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Landale)—You

are appearing on behalf of your firm.

Mr. Landale:—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—You are familiar with

the proceedings of the Tribunal and, as

you will know, all the members have read

very carefully all the papers which have

been sent in. With regard to the firm's

war record we notice that in Hongkong

the European staff at the outbreak of war

was 35; the others, including one lady,

numbered 24. To-day these numbers have

been reduced as to the European staff

from 35 to 23, including some juniors who

have been engaged locally, while the non-

European staff has been increased from

24 to 28. Already from the Hongkong

office 15 have left for military service.

From the whole of the Far East we

gather from the papers supplied that 63

have left for military service.

Mr. LANDALE—A few in Shanghai have

not yet gone, but they are under orders

to go.

The CHAIRMAN—The 15 from Hongkong

have gone. The 63 from the Far East

have gone or are on the point of going.

I hope you will allow me to say, Mr.

Landale, that the Tribunal is impressed

with the firm's war record. With regard

to the Shipping Department, we have

read the very full report from Mr.

Sutherland, who is manager of that

department, as to the importance of ship-

ping to the Empire and the Colony.

With regard to that I may say that the

Tribunal fully recognises it, and I will

ask you to say nothing further on that

point. The question with regard to

shipping is merely the ordinary question

of individual men—that is to say, who

can be spared. You have sent us a

separate statement with regard to the

shipping office showing who have already

gone and what reduction there has been

from the pre-war staff compared with

to-day. From that we see that in the

shipping office at the outbreak of war,

you had seven senior assistants and four

juniors, making eleven altogether. To-

day you have two seniors and two juniors.

Mr. SUTHERLAND—Four juniors.

The CHAIRMAN—Two seniors and four juniors making six altogether. The reduction in the shipping office, therefore, has been from eleven to six. We also gather, Mr. Landale, that the firm is prepared to allow to go from the shipping office, Mr. MacDonald, who is 21 years old and single, and who himself does not ask for exemption; and we understand that, subject to certain provisions which we will consider later, the firm is prepared to let him go practically at once. With regard to Mr. Raiton, also, who is 24 years old and single and who does not ask for exemption, except that he wishes two or three months' delay in view of interesting engagements, we understand that the firm does not oppose his going, subject to the delay referred to, the delay being required both in Mr. Raiton's own interests and in the interests of the firm.

Mr. LANDALE—He asks for three months.

The CHAIRMAN—That is two men from

that department—Mr. MacDonald and

Mr. Raiton; and we understand, Mr.

Landale, that you put it to us, in view

of the previous reduction in the staff

from eleven to six, and to the fact that

it may now be still further reduced by

two more, that Mr. Longmire and Mr.

Tod cannot be spared. You request

exemption for them.

Mr. LANDALE—They cannot be spared,

and I would like to point out that the

shipping office is only able to make this

reduction because Mr. Aucott is due back

here and we have Mr. Williams from

Japan in Hongkong now. Our shipping

office in Shanghai, also, is very short and

may have to draw on us.

The CHAIRMAN—There is only one other

name in this department—Mr. McMurray,

the Superintendent Engineer of the Indo-

China Steam Navigation Company. We

understand he is going to Bombay to look

after ships requisitioned by the Govern-

ment. Is he going immediately?

Mr. LANDALE—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—And that is Govern-

ment work?

Mr. LANDALE—Government work.

The CHAIRMAN—The next department is

the Insurance Department. Again the

Tribunal has very carefully read the

papers submitted. We understand that

Hongkong is the Head Office of the

Canton Insurance and the Hongkong Fire

Insurance Companies. We understand

that one gentleman, at present in that

department and appearing in our list,

has been ordered home by the doctor

practically immediately. The names,

therefore, which we have to deal with

are Mr. Davison and Mr. Piercy. With

regard to these men we understand that

the firm cannot spare them.

Mr. LANDALE—We ask for exemption.

The CHAIRMAN—No particular return

has been made comparing the pre-war

numbers in this department with those

to-day. Shall you, when the gentleman

who is going home under doctor's orders

has left, have a reduced staff? What will

be your position?

Mr. LANDALE—Before the war we had

heads of departments three Europeans;

now we have two Europeans.

The CHAIRMAN—Are you including the

sick man?

Mr. LANDALE—We are taking him out.

The CHAIRMAN—Then when he has gone

you will be two short of the number of

the pre-war staff?

Mr. LANDALE—One short.

Lieut. Col. PASSBY—Is the insurance

business essential to the trade interests

of the Colony?

Mr. LANDALE—I consider both Marine

Insurance and Fire Insurance of Imperial

interest and of essential interest to the

Colony. It is of Imperial interest in the

sense that both of these Companies have

subscribed largely to War Loans and of

essential interest to the Colony because

no business can be carried on without

both fire and marine insurance. These

two companies are local companies and

have their head offices here.

The CHAIRMAN—If shipping is of Im-

perial interest marine insurance is

required.

Mr. LANDALE—Yes, absolutely essential,

and both marine and fire insurance are

required for the import business.

Lieut. Col. PASSBY—Is not insurance

work mostly clerical work?

Mr. LANDALE—Mr. Lee would like to

mention something regarding the danger

and the impossibility of reducing the

staff. He has been our insurance manager

for some years.

Mr. LEWIS—I have been head of the

Insurance Department for 10 years. That

is my qualification for addressing the

Tribunal. I do not want to add very

much to what has already been placed

before the Tribunal in writing, but I

would like to say that the business is peculiar in one respect. It is largely technical—as are many other businesses—but if a mistake is made it may be a very large financial one. Insurance by its nature involves re-insurance and if there is not proper supervision it would be impossible to estimate what financial loss there might be.

The CHAIRMAN—That point has just been mentioned to me by a member of the Tribunal.

Mr. LEWIS—I am glad it has been confirmed by one of your own body. I do not think there is anything more except that I hope you will appreciate the fact that the business of this department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. comprises two classes—fire and marine—and we have only one assistant in each branch.

The CHAIRMAN—With regard to the Import Department, we understand that the firm is prepared to allow Mr. Johnstone, who is 19 years old and single, to go. He does not ask for exemption and the firm does not oppose his going. Moreover, Mr. Mackenzie, who is 19 years old and single, does not ask for exemption and the firm does not oppose his going, but asks for temporary exemption.

Mr. LANDALE—We ask for three months.

The CHAIRMAN—In that department the

firm takes up the position that it cannot

spare either Mr. Harling, Mr. Stewart,

or Mr. Austin.

Mr. LANDALE—Mr. Stewart and Mr.

Austin do not belong to that department,

Mr. Harling does.

The CHAIRMAN—The European staff of

this department has been reduced from

ten before the war to four now. Is that

correct?

Mr. LANDALE—No, from ten to five.

The CHAIRMAN—You do not oppose

either Mr. Johnstone or Mr. Mackenzie

going, subject in the second case to three

months' exemption.

Mr. LANDALE—We cannot on account of

their age. We have two men coming out

from Home.

The CHAIRMAN—We understand that Mr.

Stewart is a chartered accountant and

head book-keeper.

Mr. LANDALE—Yes. We ask for his

exemption.

The CHAIRMAN—And Mr. Austin?

Mr. LANDALE—He is one of the very

few confidential assistants.

The CHAIRMAN—You do not oppose the

"It is of considerable Colonial importance to keep the agency going." You also state that you are the only person who holds a Power of Attorney from your firm, but there would be no difficulty, I take it, if some other firm took on this agency, if it was necessary for you to go, to transfer the Power of Attorney. You applied in this letter sent to the Government for leave of absence to go to Shanghai. Could any arrangement be made, Mr. Gibbins, with some firm, here to carry on what the war has left of Messrs. Wilkinson, Haywood & Clark's agency during the war without prejudice to your position afterwards?

Mr. GIBBINS—I hardly know what to say there, sir, because it is not only Hongkong that is involved. We have big interests in the North, a depot in Shanghai and very considerable trade in the North for which at the moment I am responsible and should be running. I should be in Shanghai now. If I am taken it seems to me all our trade will collapse there as well.

The CHAIRMAN—In view of the total prohibition of exports you scarcely put it that it is in Imperial interests or the essential interests of the Colony—and that is all we have to look at—that you should be here.

Mr. GIBBINS—I am thinking of the stocks already on the spot.

The CHAIRMAN—Your manager out here—Mr. Banham—is in Australia and likely to be there for some time?

Mr. GIBBINS—Yes, till the end of the year. He is the General Manager for the East, and is ordinarily resident in Shanghai. I am Sub-Manager.

The CHAIRMAN—How old is Mr. Banham?

Mr. GIBBINS—I believe he is over military age. I think he is 42.

The CHAIRMAN—According to this telegram from London your firm desire you should not be enrolled?

Mr. GIBBINS—That is the whole thing on which I am appealing. That is the whole position. You know I have desired before to go.

The CHAIRMAN—There is no European representative here but yourself, or in Shanghai?

Mr. GIBBINS—No.

Mr. A. O. LANG—It would be interesting to know who is looking after the stocks in Shanghai.

Mr. GIBBINS—We have a local boy in Shanghai attending to the office, but he has no power there from the firm to operate their funds. In the words of my chief when passing through here the local man in Shanghai is not able to carry on the firm's business and has no authority to conduct their affairs. He could carry on for a few weeks, but supervision is always necessary.

The CHAIRMAN—When you are in Hongkong they can carry on in Shanghai for a time. When you are in Shanghai they can carry on for a while in Hongkong. Your presence is required. The London House take that view?

Mr. GIBBINS—That is so. Questions were then asked regarding the value of the firm's stocks and whether any of the stocks came from America or Japan. Mr. Gibbins gave the required information and stated that all the stocks came from England.

The CHAIRMAN—You would have to close in the case of total prohibition of exports. Mr. GIBBINS—Unless they can get substitutes.

The CHAIRMAN—Is there any difficulty in the transfer of the agency to a firm here?

Mr. GIBBINS—There might be some objection. Certain articles are unique. They have been invented by the firm. Technical training is necessary. I do not think you could expect a man, without training, in the use of these articles to do justice to them. We have agencies in Canton, Hankow and Tsingtau, but they obtain their supplies from Shanghai.

The CHAIRMAN—Can you tell us why Mr. Banham is in Australia for such a long time?

Mr. GIBBINS—He was sent down by the firm to supervise our Australian trade, which extends over the whole of Australia, and he has to travel all round the coast ports. He calculates he will be able to leave Melbourne about December or the early part of next year.

The CHAIRMAN—I take it that the reason that the firm is able to spare him for such a length of time is due to the almost complete cessation of your business between England and this part of the world?

Mr. GIBBINS—I do not know the reasons which actuated London.

Mr. LANG—How long has Shanghai been without European supervision?

Mr. GIBBINS—Two months. I applied for leave to go to Shanghai on June 6th and Mr. Banham had gone South a little while before that.

Major MORAN applied for non-exemption and the Tribunal then considered their decision.

Subsequently the CHAIRMAN announced—Mr. Gibbins, the decision of the Tribunal is that you be exempted for three months only to enable you to make arrangements.

Mr. GIBBINS—Thank you. The Tribunal then adjourned until Monday, at 2.30 p.m.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A CROP OF CASES.

Several Chinese from Sharkwan or Sai Wan Ho were charged some with using false scales and others with storing more kerosene oil than is allowed.

Mr. J. R. Wood imposed fines ranging from \$10 to \$20, totalling altogether \$180.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

A Chinese, who has just returned from America after an absence of over twenty years, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a small pocket revolver and 73 rounds of ammunition.

It was stated that when defendant's luggage was searched the revolver and ammunition were found concealed in a trunk.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$200, and confiscated the contraband articles.

A MAN OF WEAK INTELLECT.

An ill-kempt, dirty-looking Chinese, was charged with returning from banishment before the expiration of his term.

Defendant, who is believed to be a maniac, fixed a stony stare on the interpreter, while the latter was reading the charge. The man took an unconscionable time to understand the charge, and even when comprehension dawned on him he stolidly refused to plead.

Inspector Browne informed the Magistrate that defendant had a weak intellect. He had been banished from the Colony three times, the last time being for life, but he persistently returned.

Mr. J. R. Wood remarked that if defendant's mentality was deficient he was not responsible for his actions. Defendant had been certified by a medical man as suffering from a weak mind, so there was no alternative but to withdraw the charge against him.

THEFT FROM THE DAIRY FARM.

Two Chinese were charged with stealing seven hemp bags, belonging to the Dairy Farm Co., at Pokfulam.

Inspector Macdonald stated that when one of the defendants was arrested by a *luban*, several bags were found in his possession. On being charged with theft, he said the bags had been sold to him by another man, who was subsequently arrested.

Mr. A. Stevenson, assistant manager of the Farm, identified the bags as the property of his firm.

One of the defendants stated that he had been employed at the Farm for over ten years and was honest and trustworthy. He had been falsely charged.

The other defendant, a marine hawker, admitted having bought the bags from the first defendant.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined each defendant \$25, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

"THE TIMES" AND THE RED CROSS FUND.

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Times Red Cross Fund has now reached £10,000,000, and the King has sent the following letter of congratulation to The Times—

WINDSOR CASTLE, Wednesday.

I learn with great satisfaction that the Fund of the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of the St. John reaches to-day the immense total of ten million pounds, and I am glad to send my congratulations to The Times newspaper, which has done so much since the outbreak of war to keep the needs of the Joint Committee before my people both at home and overseas.

The value of the help thus rendered to our own sick and wounded cannot be estimated, and I know that much has also been done to assist the Red Cross organisations of our Allies.

I am especially proud of the noble generosity displayed by Britons overseas. Nor can I forget the munificence with which the American Red Cross has supported the work of the British Cross, cementing still further the ties which unite the two countries.

Never has the need for a continuance of the ministrations of the Red Cross more urgent. I earnestly trust that the Joint Committee, with the powerful help of The Times, and the Press at home and overseas, will be enabled, until victory is won and the peace of the world assured, to maintain without abatement its sacred mission to the wounded, the sick, and the prisoners, whose welfare has our unfailing solicitude and our heartfelt sympathy.

GEORGE V. R. I.

The Times Fund was opened on August 31st, 1914. Red Cross work costs £70,000 a week, or £2 a minute, and money is still needed.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 144 Spr. A. N. Boots, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 30th June, 1918.

POSTING.

No. 982 Pte. F. T. Chilvers is posted to the Signalling Section.

LEAVE.

Lieut. R. J. Stevenson is granted 4 months' leave, from 17th July, 1918. No. 683 Pte. F. E. Hall, "B" Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from date of departure.

Spr. W. H. B. Musket, Eng. Co., is granted 3 months' leave, on medical grounds, from 8th July, 1918.

Spr. C. M. McInnes, Eng. Co., is granted 2 months' leave, from 2nd July, 1918.

Gnr. A. H. Compton, Arty. Co., is granted 1 month's extension of leave, from 8th July, 1918.

EQUIPMENT BOARD.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. on the following dates—

Monday, 8th July.

Friday, 19th July.

Monday, 29th July.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS' BATTERY.

Monday, 8th July—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

Tuesday, 9th July—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Thursday, 11th July—

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 12th July—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINE COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

5th July to 12th July—

E. L. Manning Nightly—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7 p.m.

Officers next for duty—Belchere, 2nd-Lt. Marley, Lyceum, 2nd-Lt. Templeton; Stonecutters, 2nd-Lt. Matthewman.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty—Class 1 at Belchere, 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficiency" rate (1½) exam. Class 2 at Belchere at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants, Overend and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C., Class 3 at Lyceum at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants, Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 9th July—

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay, T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 12th July—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

No. 1 Platoon will parade during the week for T.E.T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

"B" COMPANY.

Saturday, 6th July—

Inter-Section Rifle Competition, at King's Park Range. Teams of one N.C.O. and 5 men (i.e., the Section Commander and 5 other men) from each section. Section-Commanders are to notify the members of their teams. Dress: Drill order with pouches. Teams to parade outside U.S.R. Club opposite King's Park Range as follows—

2.45 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections.

3.15 p.m. Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 Sections.

3.45 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Sections.

4.15 p.m. Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16 Secs.

Tuesday, 9th July—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, and 7 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Open order movements. Dress: Drill order.

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Open order movements.

Thursday, 11th July—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 8th July—

5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Tuesday, 9th July—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress: Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Wednesday, 10th July—

5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns Head-quarters. Dress, as above.

Friday, 12th July—

7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class, at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 8th July—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 11th July—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 9th July—

5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CONDITIONS IN SIBERIA.

A JAPANESE GENERAL'S IMPRESSIONS.

Major-General Nakashima, Masatake, who is believed to have been engaged on a certain mission in Siberia since January last, arrived at Shimonoseki from Fusan a few days ago, and proceeded to Tokio. It is said the object of the General's return is to submit full particulars regarding the prevailing conditions in Siberia to the Government, as he found the situation too complicated to explain in telegrams and letters. The Major-General does not know whether he will again proceed to Siberia after making his report in Tokio, says the *Japan Chronicle*.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Mainichi* at Shimonoseki, the Major-General drew a very gloomy picture of conditions in Siberia. Among other things he is reported to have said—

"Conditions in Siberia are as chaotic as ever. The intellectual classes have been deprived of their property and reduced to a most distressing state. The agricultural classes are without seed to sow this year, and anticipate with grave concern the advent of famine next winter. In short, the whole of Siberia is now in a state of disintegration, the people having no resources to fall back upon for the protection of their lives and property. They have learned that the Lenninist Government is nothing but a puppet in German hands, and is not to be relied upon. Their one desire is that the Allies should extend a helping hand to them."

APPEALS TO JAPAN.

"When the question of Japanese intervention in Siberia was to the front some time ago, my hotel was besieged with a crowd of eager visitors who were unanimous in hoping for a speedy realization of the rumored scheme. Among those who appealed to me for Japanese assistance were some noble families arriving from European Russia as refugees. When the topic of Japanese intervention began to subside, however, the Russians paid no attention whatever to me. A certain Russian declared that if Allied assistance was not forthcoming, there was nothing for them but to appeal to the Germans for help, for they could not leave their lives and property in the present uncertain state."

"It is undeniable that German influence is gradually spreading eastwards. In China the administrative power has already been usurped by German and Austrian prisoners of war. Of the arming of prisoners of war there is no doubt. Among the Bolshevik troops, the topic of Japanese intervention began to subside, however, the Russians paid no attention whatever to me. A certain Russian declared that if Allied assistance was not forthcoming, there was nothing for them but to appeal to the Germans for help, for they could not leave their lives and property in the present uncertain state."

"There are reports that the influence of the Simonov troops is waning, but the fact is they are still holding their own against the Bolsheviks. From what I have observed myself, the total strength of the Simonov troops is about 2,800, while the Bolsheviks, against whom they are fighting, have a force of between 4,000 and 5,000. The Bolsheviks are drawing their war supplies from Russian stocks and German sources, nor is the Simonov force short of supplies as some reports have it, though I am not in a position to state how their supplies are obtained."

"The duty of the American railway corps does not go beyond directing the railway service, though their original intention was reported to have been to take over the entire management of the railways. Since the establishment of the Bolshevik Government Americans evidently have been at great pains to promote their interests by entering into close relations with the Government, but it appears they have gradually despaired of all hope of obtaining mining, industrial, and other rights and interests in Russia through this channel. This has caused a general change in the attitude of the Americans resident in the Far East towards the Bolshevik Government."

"Harbin is full of Russian refugees, and hotel accommodation being wholly inadequate, many persons are sleeping in railway carriages."

RECRUITS.

Monday, 8th July, and Friday, 12th July—

5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Co. on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Osberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 10th July—

5.00 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

Saturday, 13th July—

1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1918.

NOTICE.

"SERGEANTS' MESS." The quarterly meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mess will be held at Headquarters at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, 8th July. All members not on duty to attend.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES

ALL IN THE LATEST STYLES IN

WHITE AND COLOURED WASHING MATERIALS

AT SPECIAL PRICES

\$10.00 to \$30.00 EACH

These dresses, having arrived late for the Season's Trade, we have marked them at very Low Prices to ensure a clearance.

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19



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COPAL VARNISH.

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HONGKONG HANBARD REPORT of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

PRICE ————

• DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned FRANK SMYTH and JOHN SOMERVILLE DOBIE, carrying on business as Sharebrokers at No. 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, under the style or firm of "VERNON & SMYTH," has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 20th June, 1918.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.
F. SMYTH.
J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE.
[2185]

NOTICE.

AS from the 1st day of July, 1918, I shall continue to carry on the business of a Sharebroker at No. 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, under the style of "VERNON & SMYTH."

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.
F. SMYTH.
[2198]

NOTICE.

AS from the 1st day of July, 1918, I have established myself in business as a Share and General Broker under the firm name of J. S. DOBIE & Co.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.
J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE.
[2197]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILIAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1918, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 12 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:-

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Hongkong, and elsewhere.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Hongkong, Tientsin and Shanghai only.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Hongkong only.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Tientsin and Shanghai only.
BANQUE BELON POUR, Tientsin only.

The Interest less Income Tax at 6% in the 2 will be:-

On 250 Bonds, £ 12 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 3 11 6
Net amount payable £ 11 6 4 4/5

On 2500 Bonds, £ 120 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 120 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 18 0 0
Net amount payable £ 118 0 0

On 2500 Bonds, £ 120 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 120 0 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 18 0 0
Net amount payable £ 118 0 0

Payment will be made in Tientsin at the Demand. Paying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILIAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATEAN,
General Manager.
[2201]

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Sketch...	2 18 6
Sphere, Thin Ed. £2 10 0 Thick Ed. £2 18 6	3 13 6
Tattler...	17 4
Times Weekly...	1 13 6
Truth...	12 6
Young Notes...	1 10 6
Blackwood's or Contemporary...	11 6
Cassells or Little Folks...	11 6
Captain or Chamber's Journal...	11 6
Grand or Royal...	11 6
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FULL LIST CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Passages booked to all parts of the World. Baggage shipped, cleared and stored.
[1622]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

M. R. F. RADAMELLE will be in Charge of the above Company's Business at this port from To-day until further Notice.

J. TOURET,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1918.
[2203]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of July, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Happy Valley, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Happy Valley.	As per plan.	172,254.30	£ 172 2 6	£ 5,423.30

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Asiatic desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WANTED.

GOOD SHORTHAND TYPIST. Experience of Legal work preferred.

Apply stating terms and qualifications to "X.Y.Z." Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[2206]

FOR SALE.

ONE 7/8 H.P. HARTLEY DAVISON MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR. Run about 1,000 miles.

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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2171]

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WE have always on hand large lots of WOLFRAM ORE for sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to:-
FOOK YUE, 77, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong, or Fook Wo Cheung, Tobacco Firm, the Wai Lau Bridge, Canton.

For particulars,
THE TUNG NAM MINING CO.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1918.
[2168]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to:-
ABRAHAM Y. APCAR & CO.,
Des Vaux Road Central.
[2109]

TO LET.
HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.

No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to:-
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
[22]

TO LET.
NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 33, THE PEAK.

4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 56, THE PEAK.
Apply to:-
LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings.
[2088]

TO LET.
FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"ABERTHOLWIN," No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August.

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Cures sore and blistered toes.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 6TH JULY, 1918

THE HIERARCHY AND IRELAND.

Is the situation were not so serious, the events which have taken place in Ireland during the last few months would be amusing. They have been typically Irish. A correspondent has sent us a copy of the *Westmeath Examiner*, published after the passing of the Military Service Bill, which made conscription law in Ireland. It gives the casual reader a very good idea of the state of public feeling in the country. A demonstration was held at a day's notice to protest against "the latest injustice to Ireland." It was described as "the largest and most representative demonstration" ever held in the history of the county town of Westmeath. The posters and the newspaper advertisements stated that it would be "held by the approval of Most Rev. Dr. GAUGHAN, Lord Bishop of Meath, and the priests of the Diocese." Later on we read that a priest took the chair "amidst loud applause." Twenty-six other priests were present, and apologies were read from a large number of others who were busily engaged at other meetings of a similar character. Solemn protests were read "from the priests and people" of certain outlying districts. In the course of the chairman's speech an interrupter summed up the situation with the words "Ireland before the Empire." That has been the trouble for a long time and it alienates the sympathy of the other races in the Empire.

The attitude of the average man towards the Irish problem is one of alternating weariness and irritation. Nothing could be more puzzling than the contrast between the splendid patriotism of JOHN REDMOND at the outbreak of war, and some of the speeches delivered recently by his successor in the leadership

of the Nationalist Party, Mr. DILLON. As for the Sinn Feiners, their utterances sound like treason. On the other hand, it must be admitted that British statesmen have made some unfortunate blunders, even since the outbreak of war, in connection with Ireland, and one of the worst appears to be the effort to enforce conscription. When the scheme was introduced the Empire was in a position of, perhaps, unparalleled peril. The enemy were approaching their great objective of the Channel ports, and Sir Douglas Haig had appealed to his troops to fight to the death with their "backs against the wall." The whole Empire—Scotland and Wales, who realised the peril more clearly than we in the outlying parts of the Empire did at the time—was under a cloud of anxiety. At that critical moment the War Cabinet suddenly announced their intention of forcing conscription upon Ireland. They had had the experience behind them of Irishmen refusing even that for which they had struggled for years when it was offered without consulting them. Nobody who is not an Irishman, and not everyone who is, doubts the justice of conscripting the Irish, but that is not the point. Parliament has never conducted itself with greater dignity and good sense than when Mr. LLOYD GEORGE threw down the gauntlet and declared that if his proposals were not made law he would resign. The objections to weakening or defeating the Government during the hurricane on the Western Front were so obvious that we must be thankful that the patriotism of those who regarded the proposals as almost insane refrained from precipitating a domestic crisis. But it certainly was a mistake to take a plunge into the Irish bog when the undivided energy of the War Cabinet and of Parliament was needed for grappling with the situation in France and Flanders. Only a day or two ago, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE admitted that the Dominions are convinced that British statesmen are treating Ireland clumsily and tactlessly; while Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR, one of the Irish who have set the Empire before Ireland and has been doing good work for the Allies in America, has been in despair concerning the effect of recent events upon the great cause of the Irish sore. It yet remains to be seen what Lord FRENCH will do. Everyone in the Empire, except a few bigots, wants to see the Irish question settled peaceably, and beyond everything, to see the Irish battalions at full strength on the Western Front. If only we could furnish them with an excuse to take part in it we know that they would really glory in the struggle for freedom.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has recently hinted that he is of opinion that the Bishops and priests of Ireland have done their religion a profound injury by their attitude on this question. It is astounding to the ordinary citizen that the hierarchy should have threatened its followers that obedience to the law of the land would entail damnation to their souls. There can be no doubt that solemn Masses of intercession were held by direction of the Bishops in every Church in Ireland "to avert the scourge of conscription" with which Ireland was "threatened." These words, actually employed by the hierarchy, will not be easily forgotten by those who—rightly or wrongly—mistake the political ambitions of the priests in Ireland. The irony of the whole situation is that, Belgium, who has suffered so cruelly at the hands of the Germans, is a Catholic nation. Small wonder that a protest has been addressed by the Belgians to the Irish Cardinal Louis against the attitude adopted by the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Capt. Scales, R.A.M.C., who was in Hongkong with the 4th Batt. of the Shropshire Regiment, has been awarded the Military Cross for services in France.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Thursday—Cerebro-spinal fever, 5 (3 deaths); bubonic plague, 5 (4 deaths); enteric fever, 1 (1 death); diphtheria, 1. All the sufferers were Chinese.

To-day is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, and though, owing to the shadows cast by the war, the public rejoicings with which the event would have been celebrated throughout the Empire, under normal conditions, will be absent, the loyal subjects of Their Majesties all over the world will unite in tendering their respectful congratulations and good wishes.

1893-1918.

If Time, in his great, all-wise presiding, Had never the world's eyes closed, In blessed darkness the future hiding, While man in content reposed— Fair Britain, from dreams of peace and plenty, Must surely have cried her woe To the years in their pitiless five and twenty— Twenty-five years ago.

Ghost years, floating back on their misty pinions, They waken and call once more; To the ends of the Empire's vast dominions Come echoes from shore to shore. They bid us to cast for a while our weeping To the balm-giving winds that blow, And join in the wish that the years held sleeping— Twenty-five years ago.

A prince and his bride in their wedding gladness Called forth those wishes then; A King and a Queen, in a great world-sadness Throned in the hearts of men— That is the theme that To-day is singing Rhythical, soft and slow, Linking its lay to the old song ringing Twenty-five years ago.

There is no sway of a pride inhuman— Curse of the Prussian lord— Only the grace of a man and a woman, Keener than keen-edged sword Down through the cloaking of sect or fashion Cutting its even way Till it awakens the heart's best passion, Touching us all to-day.

Work of our hands, not resounding phrases, Show not our love alone— Humbly the Nation a great prayer raises Up to the Higher Throne; Great God of Heaven, send Thy Peace, best blessing, Shedding on them a glow Richer than aught in Youth's dreams possessing. Twenty-five years ago!

Hongkong. G. J.

JULY 4TH.

A day enshrined in a nation's heart, July the fourth is America's own, Sacred in memory of freedom won, The proudest date in your calendar. The "God of Battles" grant you strength To battle for freedom East and West. Your eagle to soar on mighty wing To scan the Atlantic's moving tide, To watch and to fight that monster foe— The foe of right and of liberty.

In freedom's cause for love of right— You've donned the panoply of war. Trim your talons sharp and strong, To pierce and to rend that fog of man, And win peace for humanity.

Strong be Columbia's heart and arm, Strong be the union now welded in one, To rid the world of that monster man— The "Mail-fisted" Prussian. M.C.M.

PIRACY.

BOATMEN ROBBED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, four Chinese were charged, on remand, with committing an armed robbery on June 2nd, between Hongkong and Shaichang.

The case for the prosecution was to the effect that three men were sailing in a junk, carrying a cargo of rice in the direction of Shaichang, when two boats, in each of which were seven men, armed with revolvers, ordered them to stop. The robbers then clambered on to the junk and, after assaulting the master and his *fokeis*, locked them up in the hold of their boat. All the boats were then sailed into Chinese waters, where the cargo belonging to the junk was unloaded. The men were then released and allowed to proceed on their way. On June 27th, while complainant was in Shaikwan, he noticed the four defendants and immediately informed the Police, who arrested them.

Evidence was taken, after which the case was remanded till to-day.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram from Manila Observatory was received by the American Consulate-General at 4.45 p.m. yesterday—

Cyclone or typhoon 127 deg. Long. E. and 17 deg. Lat. N., almost stationary.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE SENDING TO RUSSIA THINGS VITALLY NEEDED BY GERMANY.

London, July 3rd.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent at Harbin, in a message dated June 26th, says the Chinese are sending to Russia large quantities of cottons, blankets, fats, oils, coffee and other goods vitally needed by Germany since the removal of the embargo on exports, which was originally intended to complete the blockade of Germany in the East. The Chinese urge the necessity of benefiting their compatriots in Russia who are needing supplies, but there is reason to believe that the goods pass at Irkutsk to rich Germans.

A *Daily Mail* editorial urges upon the Allies the necessity for immediate action in helping Russia through Siberia by military assistance, which will place the necessities of life within reach of the prostrate population, as the only counter-stroke to Germany's domination in European Russia.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY IN ROBINSON ROAD.

THIEVES' PRE-CONCERTED PLAN DISCOVERED.

A gang of armed robbers who have been operating for several months in the Western district, and, except in one or two cases, have escaped the clutches of the law, attempted to carry out another burglary early yesterday morning at No. 23, Robinson Road, the residence of Mr. J. P. Braga. They were disturbed by one of the inmates of the house, and, although they effected their escape, they were unable to take any booty with them.

The story of the attempt was as follows:—At 4.15 a.m., one of two gentlemen, who were asleep on the first floor of the house, heard a creaking noise at one of the windows. A few minutes later the window was opened, and a masked face was seen to be peering into the room. Instead of disturbing the robber, the gentleman waited expectantly, intending to arrest him as soon as he was in the room. The thief got in through the window, and the gentleman woke his friend. Both of them jumped out of bed and made for the man, who, however, leapt out of the window and was lost in the darkness. An alarm was raised, and the whole neighbourhood was awakened. The Police were telephoned for, and when they arrived on the scene a careful search for the thief commenced, but no trace of the culprit was discovered.

It is believed that the man managed to escape through the grounds of an adjacent house. A rumour was current that the Postal Censor had intercepted a letter containing plans for an armed robbery at the same house on Tuesday night. It is alleged that these plans were sent by a member of the gang to an accomplice, who was to do the scouting. The inmates were informed of the expected attempt, and a Police guard was maintained. Probably the thieves came to know that their plans had been discovered and refrained from carrying out the attempt till yesterday morning.

An amah living in the next house stated that when she heard the alarm she opened her window and noticed three men running away.

The Police are on the trail of the gang, but have so far not made any arrests.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

This match was won by St. Stephen's College by 30 games to 40. Scores:—

H. P. Yew and S. H. Ng beat Kay and Wei Len Sang, 7/4; lost to Lo Man Ho and Rumjahn, 5/6; beat Lo Man Hin and Laing, 8/3.

H. H. Tsoi and K. P. Liu lost to Kay and Wei, 4/7; beat Lo and Rumjahn, 6/5; beat Lo and Laing, 6/5.

M. K. Yue and W. L. Ma lost to Kay and Wei, 4/7; lost to Lo and Rumjahn, 1/10; beat Lo and Laing, 8/2.

THE WAR.

QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT.

NEW TSAR MARCHING ON MOSCOW.

ITALIANS CONTINUE TO GAIN GROUND.

AMERICA'S HORROR AT SUBMARINE ATROCITY.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

NOTHING.

London, July 3rd.
10.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

London, July 3rd.
11.25 p.m.

The weather yesterday was fine but hazy. Our machines worked as usual, but the enemy was less active.

We destroyed 18 aeroplanes and drove down nine uncontrollable. Four of ours are missing.

We dropped 10 tons of bombs on enemy railways, dumps and billets.

ENEMY'S HOLD NORTH-WEST OF ALBERT.

London, July 3rd.
4.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—The enemy's desperate anxiety to hold on to the high ground north-west of Albert is interesting and significant. Since the March offensive he has carried his line almost to Bouzincourt, and we have been steadily pushing it back till we obtained a direct observation of his movements in the Ancre Valley. We have been thereby enabled to keep his communications under a harassing fire, and it was not surprising, therefore, that he found the position intolerable. We may still have something to say about the ownership of the apparently unimportant acres.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT.

London, July 3rd.
12.45 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states that the Duke of Connaught's visit to the British front concluded to-day, when, accompanied by the Earl of Athlone, he bestowed decorations upon Belgian officers and men.

The Duke of Connaught inspected some American units and expressed his high appreciation of their fine physique and soldierly appearance.

A great event during the visit was the sports of the Canadian Corps on Dominion Day, which formed a magnificent spectacle, the arena being almost encircled with grand-stands thronged with soldiers from all parts of the Empire.

In the evening the track embraced a baseball ground, tennis-courts, boxing ring and other Olympic paraphernalia. All the events, which were contested between the divisions of which the Corps is composed, aroused the wildest enthusiasm of the spectators. The spectacle of the day was a march round the arena by the massed pipe bands of the Canadian division. Overhead aeroplanes on guard circled the arena.

The Duke of Connaught on the day of his arrival lunched with the Commander-in-Chief, and His Highness met General Petain and Generalissimo Foch, and bestowed decorations upon French troops, which he inspected and he was initiated into the mysteries of the latest tank developments.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANS RECAPTURE GROUND.

London, July 3rd.
1.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After a heavy bombardment the enemy last night attacked and recaptured a great part of the ground taken by us in the minor operation we carried out on the evening of June 30th.

We carried out successful raids in the neighbourhoods of Boyelles, Moyenneville, and Meris, capturing a few prisoners in each case.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

Paris, July 4th.

A communiqué states:—Artillery activity was reciprocal in the Argonne, in the region of Vauquois and on the right of the Meuse.

The total prisoners captured in the region north of Moulin-sous-Touvent has reached 457, also 30 machine-guns.

GERMANS KILLING FRENCH WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Paris, July 3rd.

A French Army Order has been issued showing that the Germans are again resorting to killing wounded and prisoners. The evidence comes from escaped French prisoners from different parts of the Western Front. For example, on taking Antsenay the enemy massacred prisoners, of whom several were wounded. A French soldier saw the Germans kill French prisoners with their bayonets on Olizy. At another place the Germans fixed bayonets and "finished off" all the French wounded. These instances occurred recently.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE AMERICANS' SUCCESS.

London, July 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—The Germans are bringing up considerable reinforcements consequent upon the American success north-west of Chateau Thierry, when a complete enemy regiment was virtually annihilated. Heavy fighting is expected. The enemy is furiously shelling Hill 204, in front of which fighting is proceeding.

There have been three successful American raids in the Montdidier region during the past three days.

LATEST CABLES.

INTENSE RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

London, July 4th.
2.10 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—There was intense reciprocal artillery firing north-westward of Chateau Thierry. We repulsed three raids in the Vosges.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKING OF "LANDOVERY CASTLE."

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT.

New York, July 3rd.

Newspaper editorials reflect the horror caused by the torpedoing of the *Landoverly Castle*.

The *Times* demands Allied action towards the excommunication of Germany from civilized nations.

The *Sun* says the crime will make Germany's name a reproach.

The *World* declares that Germany is inviting a fearful retribution.

The *Herald* says the torpedoing is another reason why everything German should be execrated by decent people for all time.

GERMAN RUSE.

Amsterdam, July 3rd.

On receiving the first bare intelligence that the *Landoverly Castle* had been submarined, Berlin semi-officially hastily issued a report attributing the loss to a British mine.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS' ENERGETIC THRUSTS.

London, July 3rd.
6.55 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—We carried out yesterday a series of energetic thrusts on the lower Piave, gaining ground, despite obstinate resistance and the difficulties of the ground, which is partly flooded.

We captured 1,000 prisoners, including 45 officers, many machine-guns and trench-mortars.

We repulsed a counter-attack north-westward of Grappa, where our prisoners are now 25 officers and 596 men. We captured 22 machine-guns and a large quantity of war-material.

French parties carried out a brilliant coup-de-main in the Zocchi region on the Asiago Plateau and brought back prisoners.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

London, July 3rd.
6.55 p.m.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—There was bitter fighting all day yesterday at the mouth of the Piave. The enemy was nowhere successful, excepting for a slight gain of territory near Chiesa Nuova.

An enemy attempt to land near Revodoli, supported by naval forces, broke down.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LATE LORD RHONDDA.

TRIBUTES IN PARLIAMENT.

London, July 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Asquith paid warm tributes to the services of Lord Rhondda.

Mr. Bonar Law said that his courage, tenacity and ability had enabled him to largely overcome the difficulties due to submergence. He mentioned that the disease from which Lord Rhondda died originated from the exposure suffered on the occasion of the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The Prime Minister telegraphed Lady Rhondda, saying that Lord Rhondda gave his life for his country.

THE CASE OF GENERAL GOUGH.

London, July 3rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Ivor Phillips, Mr. MacPherson stated that it had been impossible under the present circumstances to collect all information bearing upon the case of General Gough so as to enable Sir Douglas Haig to submit a definite opinion. The Army Council were urging that efforts should be made to complete the investigation.

Sir Edward Carson—Has Sir Douglas Haig reported on the conduct of General Gough?

Mr. MacPherson—No.

THE MIDLANDS EXPLOSION.

London, July 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. F. Kellaway stated that it was feared 100 were killed and over 100 injured in the munitions explosion in the shell-filling factory in the Midlands.

The employees behaved magnificently. Many, after scattering at the first explosion, returned and assisted in rescuing the wounded. There was no panic. Three shifts are already running in parts of the factory.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

TROOP TRANSPORTATION RECORD.

Washington, July 3rd.

Mr. Baker states that 276,332 American soldiers sailed for France in June. Altogether only 391 were lost at sea.

President Wilson says this record must cause universal satisfaction, because the heart of America is unquestionably in the war.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOLLAND'S FORTITUDE UNDER WAR HARDSHIPS.

Amsterdam, July 3rd.

Sir George Cave, interviewed, said:—I have always been an admirer of Holland, and I am impressed by the fortitude with which the Dutch nation is bearing the necessary war hardships, and the great courtesy and hospitality which have been accorded to us. I am delighted to hear the Netherlands speak so well of the conduct of the British soldiers who are the guests of Holland, and I hope the action of the Netherlands in connection with our war-prisoners will long form a link of friendship uniting the British and Dutch nations.

DUTCH CONVOY TO DUTCH INDIES.

The Hague, July 3rd.

The following is the concluding portion of yesterday's message:—

But Great Britain would not oppose the carriage of purely German dyestuffs if it could be shown that they were not obtainable except from the enemy.

Holland replied that the dyestuffs should not of themselves be regarded as merchandise of enemy origin, because no agreement had long existed permitting of the free transport of this merchandise to the Dutch Indies provided they were consigned to and distributed by the Government of the Dutch Indies.

As agreement cannot be reached on the matter, however, the convoy will sail after the removal of the dyestuffs.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVICS ACCEPT GERMAN DEMAND.

London, July 3rd.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Correspondent at Stockholm states that the Bolsheviks have accepted the German demand for the disarmament and surrender of the Czechoslovaks.

UNION OF SIBERIAN GOVERNMENTS.

The *Justice Express's* Correspondent at Stockholm states that the two Siberian Governments, the Eastern with its capital at Harbin, and the Western with its capital at Omsk, have united, and have chosen Tomsk as their new capital. Their main military force consists of Czechoslovaks, besides several corps of volunteers and officers. The whole movement is directed by M. Kerensky from outside.

HUNGER FORCES AUSTRO-GERMAN PRISONERS TO FIGHT.

Amsterdam, July 3rd.

The *Cologne Gazette* admits that the Austro-German prisoners are fighting for the Bolsheviks against the Czechoslovaks. The paper says that they were forced to do so by hunger.

LATEST CABLES.

THE NEW TSAR.

Amsterdam, July 3rd.

The Ukrainian Telegraph Bureau at Kiev announces that Grand-Duke Michael Alexandrovitch has been proclaimed Tsar and is marching with the Czechoslovaks and Cossacks against Moscow.

EARLIER CABLES.

POLITICS IN ROUMANIA.

Amsterdam, July 3rd.

A telegram from Bucharest, referring to the impeachment of the Bratianu Government, states that the Vice-President of the Chamber said that it would be prosecuted not because it began the war, but because it had violated the constitution.

THE AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ALLIANCE.

Amsterdam, July 3rd.

Count Hertling is on a prolonged visit to Main Headquarters. It is understood his visit is chiefly for the purpose of discussing the question of the Alliance of Austria and Hungary, as regards which the problem of Poland is causing difficulties.

OBITUARY.

MR. J. A. BAKER, M.P.

London, July 3rd.

After some discussion, Sir Robert Borden stated that the Dominion Premier would consider the whole question at the Imperial Conference in London.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed opposition to the whole system of hereditary titles, and declared that he was willing to take his title into the market-place and burn it on a bonfire, if it could be done without disrespect to the Crown.

CHANGES IN AUSTRIAN COMMAND.

London, July 3rd.

A telegram from Zurich states that important changes have been made in the Austrian Command. According to Munich newspapers Field-Marshal Conrad and Generals Arco and Waldstein have been replaced by Field-Marshal Kowacs and General Krauss and Ardolf, respectively, while the German General Ottovon Below has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Italian front.

THE BOOCH AND HIS BOOTY.

OBJECT LESSONS FOR SPAIN.

That the German looting both grand and petty larceny to the conduct of war is notorious, but that he should boast of his thieving propensity and use it as a means of terrifying neutrals is a further indication of the depth of infamy to which he has sunk.

In a message through American stations (transmitted by the Admiralty, per the Wireless Press) the State Department at Washington makes public a circular which is being distributed in Spain by German propagandists, setting forth claims as to what the German armies have accomplished. The Department says that the authenticity of the document as being of German origin has been established. The circular, which is in Spanish, states:—

Besides an untold amount of war material captured on the battlefield, the Germans have taken possession in France and Belgium of innumerable booty, including high-grade watches, 417, average watches, 9,018; underwear, 15,076; umbrellas, 12,123; handkerchiefs, 3,708; silver spoons, 1,876; bottles of champagne, 523,000. These figures show a large increase over those of the campaign against France in 1870.

In Belgium, besides many art treasures, the German armies have confiscated oil paintings valued at £120,000. Owing to the treachery of Cardinal Mercier and other priests, who did their utmost to stir up the people against the good-hearted German soldiers, they were forced to teach a severe lesson to Belgian and French Catholics. Cathedrals destroyed number four; rendered unserviceable, eight; churches destroyed, 27; rendered unserviceable, 34; a total of 73. In Poland also a large number of churches have been destroyed for military reasons. Figures concerning these have not as yet been published.

As the result of the stupid stubbornness of the Belgian people in continuing the struggle after their sanguinary and final defeat on the battlefield, German officers were forced against their will to impose punishments on many rich individuals and wealthy citizens. This procedure has contributed a total of £4,800,000 to the German Treasury. This amount includes a fine of £200, imposed on Alsatian children who insist on speaking the French language and refuse to study the beautiful German language. These statistics are useful warnings to neutral countries. If there are any still thinking of siding with the Allies let them take warning from the fate of others.

THE ALTRUISTIC BRITON.
In connection with claims regarding the extent of territory occupied by German troops, the following footnote appears:—

When it is claimed that the Germans had occupied no English territory, and that, on the contrary, they had lost all their African Colonies, amounting to some 3,000,000 square kilometres, it must be remembered that the English, according to declarations of their Ministers, are not intending to secure any extension of the British Empire; that they have entered the struggle with one aim only, namely, of helping the Belgians. That is to say, the English have and practically pledged themselves to return the German Colonies after the war in exchange for the evacuation and indemnification of Belgium. The Germans therefore are to recover all they have lost in Africa.

The document claims that more than 50,000 British have been made prisoners, and in this connection the following statements are made:—

Although these figures—the English oppose 124,806 German prisoners taken by them on the Western front, it must be remembered that the English treat their prisoners with notable kindness ("blandura notoria"), while the regime imposed on English prisoners by the Germans is one of extreme rigour, so that the Germans, with the number of prisoners they have, have secured a much superior moral effect. To the 3,244 officers and 61,325 soldiers must be added the several thousands of English prisoners who have died in consequence of disease, scanty food, and other accidents in German concentration camps.

The State Department points out that the figures regarding British prisoners refer to the total prior to the recent offensive.

CANADIAN OPPOSITION TO HEREDITARY TITLES.

The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, announced in the Dominion House of Commons recently, that the Government had passed an Order in Council, addressed to the Imperial Government, requesting that no further hereditary titles should be created in Canada, and also that a time limit should be placed upon the effectiveness of those already granted.

Mr. Richardson, the member for Springfield (Manitoba), moved a resolution urging the total abolition of titles throughout Canada.

After some discussion, Sir Robert Borden stated that the Dominion Premier would consider the whole question at the Imperial Conference in London.

WHAT GIVES HAPPINESS IN WORK.

Many are the schemes put forward for industrial reconstruction, indeed it seems as if every public individual, fitted for the task or not, has views on this question of the hour. A great deal of such published matter shows a want of practical knowledge on the part of these expounders of a new heaven and a new earth. Apart, however, from inside knowledge, when a man of fine and proved imagination brings his theories to bear upon industrial matters his views are worth consideration and patient attention.

Professor L. P. Jacks, Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, and editor of the *Liberty Journal*, the author of some charming books distinguished by their penetrating imaginative quality, asks in a London evening paper as to who in the future will do the uninteresting work like shovelling coals, posting dull things into dull boxes, and so forth. His views are distinctly Ruskinian, he wants the quality of work improved that the workman may be raised. A perusal of the article by a skilled mechanic is educative, since he finds that his lot in life is really cast in pleasant places. Take, for example, the formula as to desirable work italicized by Mr. Jacks. "That every man shall enjoy his day's work and a good article come out at the end of it." He further defines "Work that can be enjoyed" as work that we know to be worth doing—either for its thoroughness, or its beauty, or for the benefit it confers on mankind, or for all these reasons together.

Wherein is the skilled work of the engineer craftsman different? There is the usual gird at machinery so often in the mouth of the social reformer, but the author admits that machinery "provides a great deal of this class of work," e.g., desirable work. Curiously enough, a locomotive driver is the illustration chosen. A trained engineer would perhaps have chosen differently; indeed, it is certain that he would, says *Engineering*.

There can be no quarrel with the statement which follows:—"Imagine all the multitudes of earnest men, who are now pondering the question of education, with their eyes suddenly opened to the primal truth that the only educated man is the man who understands his job, and has a job that is worth understanding, and that the only education that is worth the name is education of Labour by Labour for Labour—Labour being in Professor Lathaby's fine phrase, 'the very subject-matter of life and the password to all that makes life worth living.'"

"Nor with the passage:—'The right function of machinery is to do as much as possible of the dirty, continuous, uneducative work of society, leaving as much as possible of the skilled, enjoyable, educative work to be done by men.' And again:—'The kind of work a man does will remain to the end of the chapter the factor that determines, more than everything else taken together, whether the man shall be happy or miserable, satisfied or restless, moral or immoral. Bad work makes bad men, good work makes good men; as is the work so is the long run is the man.'"

The present writer has at various times and in diverse places formulated the same arguments in much the same words. It is, however, interesting to find an Oxford Professor endorsing the claims of the skilled mechanic that his work is of the highest calibre. This increasing interest in manual work on the part of highly intellectual men, aside from its practice, leaves room for future hope. It is the dream of the engineer, realized in part, to set man free from drudgery, from drudgery, free from bondage, so to organize and transform the worst features of industrial toil, that the future world shall be a better place to live in, free from degrading and soul-destroying menial tasks.

CONTEMPT FOR AUSTRIANS.

GERMAN OFFICER'S VIEW.

What German officers think of the military value of their Austrian allies is shown by the remarks of a prisoner taken during the fighting around Villers-Bretonneux on April 24th. One of the captured German officers said, according to a telegram from Mr. C. E. W. Bean, the Australian correspondent, received by the High Commissioner for Australia:—

"You cannot wonder. We had good men like those ones, but look what we have got left." He waved his hand towards the window, outside of which were standing a couple of hundred German prisoners guarded by Australian and British privates. "We have spent too much good German blood—it is always the Germans who are being killed. I have served in the East with the Austrians, and I have seen how they fight—very fine cavaliers, dressed up very pretty with flash uniforms, and any amount of swagger, but useless as fighters. The Austrians are not getting killed—it is we Germans who have to bear the losses time after time. I have seen our big men gradually go down since the beginning of the war, and these are the men who are left to Germany now."

TRIBUTE TO THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Opening extensions to the 4th Northern General Hospital at Lincoln, recently, General Sir William Robertson paid a warm tribute to the work of the medical service in the war. Of the many great things we had done in this war, he said, nothing has been greater than the development of the organisation and efficient working of that service. Never before had we seen such an appalling number of casualties, but never before had the sick and wounded been so efficiently cared for. Although millions of men had been engaged in many different theatres of operations, some of them notoriously unhealthy, there had been a single epidemic of any kind. The achievements of the service, and of the many devoted women, constituted a very bright and pleasing spot on a picture which in other respects he feared could be regarded only with sorrow and sadness.

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Sore Red Pimples On Boy's Head

Irritated and Itched. Would
scream with pain. Spread
over head and chest. Could
not rest and hair fell out.
Cuticura healed in two weeks.

From signed statement of Mrs. F. Butler, 32, Waterloo Bridge, London, S.W. 1, August 11, 1916.
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IT DESTROYS
HAPPENS
KILLS BUGS
IS ALL INSECTS.

THE NEW FREEDOM
THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10

AMERICAN CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

HOW THEY ARE DEALT WITH.

The full text of President's Wilson's executive order respecting conscientious objectors has been published in the American papers.

The men for whom relief is provided under this order are defined as "persons ordered to report for military service who have (a) been certified by their local boards to be members of a religious sect or organization as defined in section 4 of the Act; or (b) who object to participation in war because of conscientious scruples, but have failed to receive certificates as members of a religious sect or organization from their local board." (The "religious sect or organization" herein referred to is "any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized or existing, and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form.")

For persons who, as belonging to either of these two classes, are entitled to exemption from combatant service, the executive order provides a scheme of non-combatant service. The first is service in the medical corps, whether at home or abroad. The second is service in the United States, and service in stevedore companies, labour companies, supply depots, etc., in rear of the zone of operations. Apparently a service corresponding to that of the A.S.C. The third type of non-combatant service in the United States, together with service in rear of the zone of operations, in such tasks as railway building, operation and repair, roadmaking, construction of earthen fortifications, construction of docks, topographical work, and so on. At present the reconstruction work being carried on by the Friends in France and elsewhere is not officially recognised, but it is hoped to secure its addition to the list later.

Conscientious objectors are to be assigned to non-combatant service in one or other of these classes. To the extent that such persons are able to accept service as aforesaid without violation of the religious or other conscientious scruples by them in good faith entered. Upon the promulgation of the order "it shall be the duty of each division, camp, or post commander, through a tactical and considerate officer, to present to all such persons the provisions hereof with adequate explanation of the character of non-combatant service and the character of assignment to the several kinds of non-combatant service above enumerated." Acceptance is to be followed by the issue of a certificate which will protect its holder from transference either to combatant service or to any other kind of non-combatant service without his consent.

It is clearly, therefore, the intention of the President that duly recognised conscientious objectors shall be allowed a choice of the kind of non-combatant service they will undertake; that if, for instance, a man objects to take part in engineering or A.S.C. work he shall be allowed to work out his obligation by membership of an ambulance company. But suppose he objects even to enrolment in the medical corps. In the case of refusal to serve in any of the three departments specified, a brief comprehensive statement as to the nature of the objection "is to be sent to the Secretary of War, who will from time to time classify the persons so reported, and give further directions as to the disposition of them." Pending such directions "all such persons not accepting assignment to a non-combatant service shall be segregated as far as practicable and placed under the command of a specially qualified officer of tact and judgment, who will be instructed to impose no punitive hardship upon them, but not to allow their objections to be made the basis of any favour or consideration, beyond exemption from actual military service, which is not extended to any other soldier in the service of the United States."

The executive order gives a further instruction that the discretion of courts-martial, in dealing with cases of refusal to comply with lawful orders by reason of alleged religious or other conscientious scruples, shall be exercised so as to secure uniformity of penalties, and that sentences thus imposed shall prescribe confinement in the United States disciplinary barracks or elsewhere, but not in a "penitentiary"—a term commonly used in America to denote the ordinary jail.

NO YOUNG INDISPENSABLES IN CANADA.

VIGOROUS MAN-POWER POLICY.

Speaking at Hamilton, General Mewburn, Minister of Militia, admitted that the Military Service Act had been a "partial failure." The process of appeals under the Act was too slow, and the more vigorous policy which the Government had determined upon was necessary.

Referring to Quebec, General Mewburn said no sober, thinking man would follow the advice "Arrest the whole province." We could not afford to risk civil war or spare the men to round up a few defaulters in Quebec. He believed that the order would result in the young men of Quebec coming forward, and all would be on an equal footing. Anyway it was the law, and the Militia Department would enforce it.

Referring to the exemption of farmers, he stated that none but actual working farmers would be exempted. He did not believe that a single man in Canada under 25 years of age was indispensable, and perhaps some industries would have to close, since the Government would insist in taking men from such industries and placing them on the farms.

Finally, General Mewburn said that people must be prepared for greater casualties during the next few weeks, but the Allies would be victorious. It was no time to wring hands, since each had his own bit to do, and all must carry on.

THE NATION'S SECRETS. BRITISH PILOT CIRCUMVENTS GERMANS.

AN AIRMAN'S PRIVILEGE.

Lieut. F. J. Sleafth sends the following to a home paper: "No matter how jealously guarded the secret of a particular type of aeroplane may be while the machine is building, sooner or later, once the plane has passed into service, the enemy will bring one down and find out all he wants to know about it. By that time, however, such a start will have been gained on him, that the type may be obsolete before he can turn out an imitation. It all depends how soon he secures his sample after the machine leaves the manufacturer's hands. It was this consideration which weighed most heavily with a certain British pilot and his observer when they came down in the sea with the latest flying boat that British makers have turned out. They had been well out to sea, flying fairly low, when a fog had suddenly cut them off from the rest of their companions. The pilot had immediately headed for home, but a few seconds later the revolution indicator had suddenly shown an alarming drop, steadily decreasing until the pointer swung past the number which represented bare flying speed. There was nothing for it but to come down, and pushing forward the control lever before the machine itself dived headlong into the sea, the pilot brought the boat to rest on the silent waters."

THE LONELY DASP.

"Are you going to make the works go round again, daddy?" asked the observer.

"Can't be done, my son," said the pilot. "We shall have to wait on someone coming along to pick us up."

"I suppose the fog will lift soon, and give our chaps a sight of us. Wake me up before they come," and snuggling still further down into his seat the observer went to sleep.

Hour after hour went by, and still the fog hung about them. The night drew on, the pale opalescence, drenching the misty particles faded away. The boat pitched lazily to the gentle swell, and no sound came out of the surrounding blackness save the lap! lap! lap! of the water against the hull, and sometimes the low cry of a sea fowl, awakened suddenly from its sleep and calling for its mate drifting several swells away.

"Are we still here?" The observer's low whisper sounded like a roar to the pilot's straining ears.

"Go to sleep, sonny," said the pilot. "I'll call you for the morning watch."

But the boy sat up in the seat and began listening as intently as the pilot to every sound drifting over the undulating waste around him.

SOMETHING IN SIGHT.

"The fog has cleared," he said, "Jolly good business! We're sure to be picked up now. They will turn out the whole of the Grand Fleet if necessary to search for a craft like this."

"Sure to, sonny," said the pilot, routing out and dividing up their store of chocolate.

"Supposing we are sighted by an enemy patrol first," ventured the boy a little later. "We'd have to sink this old cookie-shell. I don't suppose there's much chance of that though. Do you?"

"We should," said the pilot, ignoring the final query—he knew that there was every chance. He glanced significantly over at the bomb as they hung, ready for dropping, under each spreading wing. The boy followed the glance and nodded. "Yes, that would be the best way," he said, as coolly as though he were deciding on a change in the tactics of his side during a hard-fought game.

The pilot suddenly peered forward into the morning grey, then rising quickly he climbed to the upper plane. The observer glanced eagerly over the shadowy waters. For on the horizon was a little black smudge growing steadily in size, and behind it another smudge, and another. It was a patrol flotilla, fast approaching them. British or German?

"It is British then?" exclaimed the boy.

"No, it is German, my son," said the pilot.

"Oh, what rotten luck. And our fellows can't be far away either."

"Is your lifebelt on securely?" asked the pilot.

"Yes."

"Well, get over the side and swim as hard as you can."

"But don't you want me to help —"

THE BRITISH WAY.

"Get over the side," said the pilot curtly, and there was that in his voice which made the junior man instantly obey. "Good-bye, sonny," he added as the observer slipped into the water. "It is my privilege, you know."

About two hundred yards away the observer paused and looked back at the disabled plane. The pilot was crouched on the top of the wing underplane just over the bomb rack, with a heavy spanner in his upraised hand ready to strike a blow. A mile away the first German destroyer was tearing the sea in twain in nervous haste to save the coveted trophy, and get away before the appearance of the dreaded British patrols. The observer turned and swam away from the tragedy which he knew was about to happen.

There came the roar of a mighty explosion. He heard the swish of the air blast along the surface waters, and the rush of the approaching wave from the greater sea disturbance. The wave engulfed him just as he began to hear the splash and patter of the falling debris, and in the blackness of its heart his senses swam into unconsciousness. He was still bobbing deliciously when the British patrol boat picked him up an hour later. But on the long steam homeward he recovered sufficiently to tell the story of how a gallant man died that a jealously guarded secret might be preserved to the nation for just a little while longer.

BILIOUSNESS.

There are many causes of this complaint, but they all spring from a disordered liver which does not properly fulfil its functions, especially in a warm climate, when it becomes sluggish in its action. The bile is turned from its proper channel, and enters the blood; and the person so affected is demoralised throughout his entire system.



"They Reach the Liver."

The presence of biliary poison in the blood upsets the entire digestive system, and is the chief cause of sick headaches. It also causes dull pains and uneasiness in the right side and shoulder blade, a bitter taste in the mouth, sudden dizziness on rising, spots floating before the eyes, furred tongue, bad breath, bowels loose one day and constipated the next. All or any of these symptoms may accompany the bilious condition, and while so affected life is scarcely worth living.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS relieve this trouble speedily. They open the clogged up system, purify the blood, and cleanse the stomach, causing the human mechanism to work smoothly and easily. On the first appearance of bilious symptoms a dose of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills should be taken, and much unnecessary suffering will be avoided. These pills are compounded to meet the general requirements of man, woman, and child, and the dose must therefore be regulated to suit each individual constitution. They are a safe and reliable remedy for old and young, weak and strong.

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UNITED COMMAND
HOW IT WAS ACHIEVED

[FROM G. H. PERRIS.]

Just six weeks have passed since the great German offensive, which was "to end the war and give the world a German peace," was launched. It may be divided, so far, into three phases:

1. The general offensive of the 17th, the 2nd, and the 18th German armies between the Senne and the Oise, lasting from the 21st to the end of March;
2. A first pause in the general offensive, marked by local actions at the centre and on the two wings, lasting from April 1st to 8th; and
3. From April 9th, development of the offensive in Flanders from a diversion against Arras to the drive against the bulwarks of Ypres, with hard local actions at the Franco-British junction south of the Somme.

While the armies have been fighting their information bureaux have not been idle. We know very much more about the first stage of the offensive and the aim, plan, and means of the operation than we did a month ago. I have, therefore, brought my notebooks down from the front to a quiet place in order, during this further pause, to look at the affair as a whole, and attempt to outline some of its features that were hardly apparent at the time of my earlier telegrams. In this position the first of these features to demand appreciation is, of course, the remarkable accomplishment of the French armies directed by General Pétain, under the co-ordinating influence, and latterly the Allied command, of General Foch. It may be admitted now that there were, in the first phase of the battle, hours of the most desperate anxiety, for the French as well as the British commanders. No blow has been struck in this—or, needless to say, in any previous—war comparable for mass, speed, and skill with that of the last ten days of March.

ATTACK BY 900,000 GERMANS.

Up to the 20th the heaviest attack had been held by seventeen German divisions. By the night of the 21st thirty fresh divisions had been thrown in, and in the next nine days another thirty-six were added. "Give the devil his due," most soldiers would probably have said that the direction of a torrent of eighty-three divisions, or some 900,000 men, on a moving front extending from fifty to eighty or ninety miles in ten days, would be impossible. It was a merciless plan, but its skill and power may be all the more readily granted because this is the best measure of the heroism and the success of the Allied armies.

A map of the field covered by the offensive in these ten days shows clearly its aim and chief stress. It makes a rough equilateral triangle, the apex of which is fixed just north of the Scarpe and east of Arras. The east side of the triangle is the original front of fifty miles, running to the Oise near La Fère. The west side is nearly the present front, running by Albert to just south of Montdidier. The base runs east by Lassigny and the Oise to the Ailette, a length of about forty miles. The principal force and direction of the offensive lay westward across the centre of this field, but whether it should develop due west towards Amiens, or south-west towards Montdidier may have been left to circumstances. That it was at first pressed south-west, and then fell off by steps northward, was due to the speed of Von Hutier's success over General Gough's army, and then to the wonderful rapidity with which the French stepped into the expanding breach.

On the evening of the 21st General Pétain learned that Gough's divisions, overwhelmed in numbers and material, had fallen back to Epéhy and behind the Crozat Canal. After telephonic communication with British Headquarters he gave orders at eleven p.m. for three French divisions under General Pelle to be sent to the region between the Oise at Noyon and the Crozat Canal. The 9th and 10th Infantry Divisions and the 1st Divisions of Cavalie and Pied entreated at noon on the 22nd, and reached the ground during that night. They had no artillery with them, no horses for their machine-gun sections, and only such supplies and ammunition as they could carry. They did not know where the enemy was or where the English were, and the roads were encumbered with masses of retreating troops and civilian refugees.

FRENCH AID MEASURES.

The pressure increasing, more French troops were ordered north, and on the morning of the 23rd British and French Headquarters agreed that General Humbert, commanding the 3rd French Army, the first to intervene, should take in hand the troops remaining in the region south of Ham and re-form them with his own units.

That evening the British troops fell back to the north-west (it had been possible to bring up to them only two divisions of reserves, and these to the north of the Nesles-Roye high road), and the French extended as rapidly as possible in their wake. General Pétain arranged that while Humbert held the line of the Oise so as to prevent any breach towards Paris, a new army, the 1st, under General Debeney, should gather in the region of Montdidier to block the south-west. At the same time a further step

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICAN LABOUR AND THE WAR.
DETERMINED TO SMASH THE MACHINE THAT THREATENED THE WORLD'S LIBERTY.

The representatives of the American Federation of Labour included in a party of American citizens who have been studying life in Great Britain under war conditions were entertained at dinner at the House of Commons by the General Federation of Trade Unions. Mr. W. A. Appleton presided.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., proposed the toast of "The American Federation of Labour." This was a war, he said, not only of armies in the field, but of nations and peoples. Therefore it must necessarily be waged by the Labour ranks in all belligerent countries, and the American Federation of Labour filled an important rôle in the conduct of the war on the American side. (Hear, hear.) The war could not have been waged with out the democratic people of the West, because it was a war for democratic ideals. Mr. Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labour, was worth a general in the field in France or in Flanders. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. James Wilson, who responded, said he had been amused to see in a paper published in London a statement to the effect that certain American Labour leaders were here, and had been in conference with some people in England, but that they were not capable of representing the Labour movement in a national manner. (Cries of "Snowden" and "Ramsey MacDonald.") "Had we come to Great Britain," he proceeded, "and thrown our arms about the necks of men who would meet in conference those supporting a Government that has murdered their brothers on sea and on land, and has committed every crime in the calendar, then we should have been considered capable enough to have represented the great Labour movement in America." But American Labour had decided by a unanimous vote that it would never meet in conference while the war lasted any representative of the American workers. They would return to America more convinced than ever that the course which American Labour had resolved to pursue was the only proper course. (Hear, hear.) They were determined to smash the machine that threatened the liberties of the people, and to establish the rights of democracy all over the world. (Hear, hear.)

"The Cause of Democracy" was submitted by Mr. John P. Frey. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, whose name was coupled with the toast, said that democracy was on its trial in this great war. If we came out and said, as he thought we should do, it would justify the continuance the wide world over of democratic principles for all time. (Cheers.)

Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., who also replied, said that if it cost another million men that democracy might live then the price must be paid.

was taken on the road of co-ordination. General Foyelle being put in command of all the forces, French and British, south of the Somme.

I need not repeat the perilous steps by which the thin line was drawn back under constant threat, and gradually strengthened; company by company, battalion by battalion, going piecemeal into battle against almost impossible odds. The worst had been passed on the night of the 26th. On the 28th the first British-French counter-attack was made. Artillery and reinforcements were accumulating. The 1st Army was able to detain and form as a whole, instead of in fragments. The enemy was nearly stopped. The first phase of the offensive was over and, its aims had not been attained.

LORD MILNER AND M. CLEMENCEAU.

There are many lessons to draw from these events and many responsibilities to examine. But one conclusion leaps to the eyes as of supreme importance. The main aim of the German Grand Staff was to destroy the British Army as a preliminary to the destruction of the French. The governing idea of its method was to strike as swiftly and powerfully as possible at the Allied points of junction; in other words, to take full advantage of the weakness arising from the separation commands. All of them have been tried in turn. The Germans have always held the lack of unity of command to be the most egregious weakness of the Allied armies, and they have taken a terrible toll of our insubordination. I know perfectly well what could be said in extenuation, and now we all know the cost of our excuses. On March 28th we were in the midst of the extreme crisis in our modern history. There were still hesitations; but on that day Lord Milner and M. Clemenceau met, and on behalf of the British and French Governments arranged that General Foch should stay on the front to "co-ordinate the efforts" of the two armies, a rôle that received, a few days later, a plainer and more comprehensive name. It is not in the nature of the alliance that its members should be steam-rollered in German fashion, but in future struggles we start with this new advantage, that we have one front instead of five, one chief command, and in essentials not four armies, but one band of brothers, rivals only in bravery and sacrifices. (Daily Telegraph.)

NEW SITUATION IN THE NORTH SEA.

WILL THERE BE A BATTLE?

[BY ARCHIBALD BURN.]

The situation in the North Sea is rapidly changing, to the increasing embarrassment of the Germans. To-morrow the Admiralty announcement with reference to the great minefield between the Norwegian coast and the Orkney Islands will take effect. But that is only one aspect of the matter, as the Germans, judging by Admiral von Capelle's speech last week, are beginning to realise. It was all very well at one time to indulge in sneers about the British Fleet being "in hiding," but recently British seamen have appeared in the Cattégat, sinking ten mining trawlers and rescuing their crews—a point which German newspapers may well notice; British seamen have invaded the Bight of Heligoland; British seamen have also raided the enemy in his lairs at Ostend and Zeebrugge, placing six blockships, weighing in the aggregate about 25,000 tons, in the entrances to the ports, and thus restricting the movements of destroyers and submarines. That does not look like "hiding."

And to-morrow the great minefield to the north becomes effective, and the Germans will be wondering what it portends in the way of further surprises. They have received a series of unwelcome shocks during the past few weeks, which have disturbed the mental equilibrium of the naval staff which for three years has been inspiring the newspapers to boast that the British fleet could not touch them, while Germany, on her part, was delivering a series of moral blows by means of her submarines. The new minefield, in association with the other three minefields of which the Admiralty have given official notice, and the closing of Pentland Firth, constitute a new problem for the enemy.

THE BASIS OF ACTION.

Action at sea depends upon a number of factors which may be overlooked by the landman who is unfamiliar with the conditions governing naval warfare. It is necessary to have carefully-prepared plans, suitable material in ample quantity, which often takes many months to produce, and favourable weather conditions. Owing to circumstances beyond control of the most inspired seaman, schemes, admirable in themselves, have often been nipped in the bud. Now the war is illustrated by the raids on Zeebrugge and Ostend. When it was first inaugurated, the submarine campaign was a very serious menace, because it had not been anticipated by any seaman, German or British. It was a desperate expedient, contrary to law and humanity, at which Germany grasped in her anxiety to do something, after the High Seas Fleet had been thrown on the defensive, and her foreign service cruisers sunk. Now the reply to the submarine was as apparent from the first, is the destroyer on other small craft and the mine. It was in those respects that the British Fleet, as well as the fleets of the Allies, including the United States, were weakest. We possessed a superiority in battleships, but battleships are no more fitted to fight submarines than they are to oppose forts, as the experience of the Americans in 1863 and 1865, and of the Japanese in their two wars, conclusively proved.

At first, consequently, the enemy was at an advantage, and during last year he managed to sink an enormous volume of tonnage. But the British seamen did not despair, and their initiative, resource, and courage are exhibited to-day, first, in the reduction of sinkings; secondly, in the rate at which submarines are being destroyed; and, thirdly, in the new measures which are being taken. Now the situation, after many months' preparation, are now being taken. It is apparent that, though the submarine has not been completely mastered, the Admiralty has its grip on the problem, unique in human experience. A new minefield to the north and the other measures which have been taken represent a great naval offensive, involving the employment of an enormous quantity of material on which thousands of men have been working for a long time. To all intents and purposes the North Sea has been closed by every practicable means; it may be assumed that enemy surface craft can no longer dash out in the darkness from Heligoland Bight; that the destroyers and submarines based on Bruges have ceased to enjoy the freedom of movement which they once possessed, issuing out by way of Zeebrugge and Ostend; and that, owing to the barrage at Dover, which Sir John Jellicoe revealed in his last speech, and the new minefield to the north, of which official notice has been given, the submarines passing to and from the Atlantic routes will be encompassed by perils with which in character, and extent they have hitherto been unfamiliar.

ASSISTANCE OF THE AMERICANS.

At the same time, the intensity of the attack upon the submarine by surface vessels and aircraft is increasing. When the war is over the nation will form some conception of the extent of the debt which we owe to the American navy for the manner in which it has co-operated not only in connection with the convoy system, but in fighting the submarine. Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, in command on the Irish coast, has given expression to the opinion of all British officers in the message which he sent across the Atlantic, expressing gratitude to American officers and men for the skill and energy and unflinching good nature which they have consistently shown. "If the naval position is improving to-day, as it is, it is due to the fact that the British and American Fleets are working in the closest accord, supported by an immense body of skilled workers on both sides of the Atlantic, who are turning out destroyers and other craft for dealing with submarines, as well as mines and bombs. During the coming months the output of material should be on an enormous scale. Simultaneously progress is being made with aircraft, which will give a good account of themselves during the coming summer months, when weather conditions will favour increased activity. Some of the stories which are told of the achievements of

scaplanes and airships in destroying submarines would be unbelievable were they not supported by irrefutable evidence. The submarine has not yet been mastered, but its eventual doom is certain.

From the opening of the war a great many people have been expecting a naval battle. In early days unsound opinions were expressed as to its probability. Possibly the new conditions in the North Sea will again cause the same inquiry to be made—When will there be a naval battle? The Germans can have a battle whenever they want it. The strength of the Grand Fleet has been well maintained, and some of the finest battleships of the United States Navy are now associated with it. They are not only splendid fighting ships, but they are well officered and manned. If Admiral Beatty were asked his opinion, there is no doubt what he would say of the value of the aid which the United States has given in this respect. The conditions under which the Germans would engage are therefore less favourable than two years ago, when the Battle of Jutland occurred—May 31st, 1916. The enemy never intended to fight a general fleet action; he thought he could overwhelm the British battle-cruisers and win a cheap victory before Lord Jellicoe, with the battle fleet, appeared on the scene. They narrowly escaped annihilation, the gathering darkness, and the superior strength in destroyers which they possessed proving their salvation.

WHAT WILL THE GERMANS DO?

For two years—for it is nearly two years—they have remained inactive while the odds against them have been increased, quite apart from the losses they have sustained in the course of their Baltic adventures during the past few months, which have certainly not been inconsiderable. Those are the facts of the naval situation, and everyone who reads may decide for himself whether German seamen of their own volition are likely to risk a battle, even when confronted with conditions promising the defeat of the submarine—their present solitary diversion. Admiral von Capelle's speech certainly does not suggest that, unless the iron hand of Hindenburg intervenes, there is any intention to imperil the High Seas Fleet.

The submarine campaign has failed diametrically to realise the most modest anticipations of the ruthless enemy. It was to bring us to our knees in three months, then in six months, then in a year, and now the Naval Secretary, learning by experience, is content to say no more than this, that "the increase of U-boats exceeds the losses." Even that statement is not true, as the First Lord of the Admiralty has revealed, pointing out that the Admiralty eliminate from their calculations all except absolute certainties. But Admiral von Capelle has no alternative but to continue to delude his fellow countrymen, telling them that "so far as the other requirements of the army and navy admit, our entire war industry will be placed at the service of U-boat construction." So far as we are concerned, it may be replied that, as the revelations made of Admiralty plans reveal, no effort will be wanting to increase the rate of U-boat destruction, the losses which have been suffered by the enemy during the past few months have been partially broken to the German people as diplomatically as possible; they are now told to keep their eyes on the submarine cruisers which are being completed for sea. Their hopes rest in them. Submarines of great size suffer from inevitable disadvantages in moving about mined areas. They present large targets on the surface, where our patrol ships and aircraft are on guard, and must find it no easy business to nose their way through waters sown with mines.

Admiral von Capelle may pretend that the raids on Ostend and Zeebrugge were "frustrated," but the time is at hand when he will find it difficult to sustain the hopes of the German people in the ultimate success of the submarine, for his reference to the campaign continuing "for years to come" is nonsense, as he very well knows. Germany is not in a condition, as the Kaiser admits in his pitiful messages, to go on with this despicable business for an indefinite period. Austria is practically starving; Turkey is in a bad way; Bulgaria has apparently decided that the war is no longer her business; Germany, in desperate straits for food, is obtaining practically nothing out of the Ukraine. She must have a quick decision or go under. The submarine having failed on the admission of all the Kaiser's Ministers, attention was diverted in March to the Western front. That represented the gambler's throw. The original scheme failed, so the talk is switched back to the submarine, but in a minor key, because Germany's opinion is dubious after former disappointment. So there is talk of "prayer continuing" for years to come! Admiral von Capelle cannot galvanise the hopes of the Germans in the submarine campaign. The new minefield, if the German people are allowed to know of its existence, will, in connection with the Ostend and Zeebrugge raids, produce psychological effects upon Germans, not excluding German seamen, which may be watched from this side of the North Sea with lively interest. (Daily Telegraph.)

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP NEW YORK HOTEL.

How German agents in New York attempted to blow up the Ansonia Hotel while 700 American officers of the Atlantic fleet were being entertained by the civic authorities is told for the first time by W. J. Flynn, former head of the United States Secret Service, who arrived in San Francisco from Washington in April.

"During a banquet given by the civic authorities last May," said Flynn, "a bomb was discovered by my agents directly beneath the dining hall, which, if exploded, would have resulted in the death of hundreds of our officers, besides the destruction of the hotel. At a great risk the bomb was taken out and destroyed, but we were never successful in finding out who was responsible for its placing."

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DICKSON, at 19 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI & KOREA	SADOMARU 12,500 tons	11th July, 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU 12,500 tons	19th July, 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI & KOREA	AKI MARU 12,500 tons	10th July, 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 13,500 tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

via

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU ... Fri. 19th July, at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... Wed. 14th Aug. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Enroute.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 221 and 223

B. MOBI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 16th July
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES. 18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,300	THURS. 29th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 10th.
ANYO MARU	18,600	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

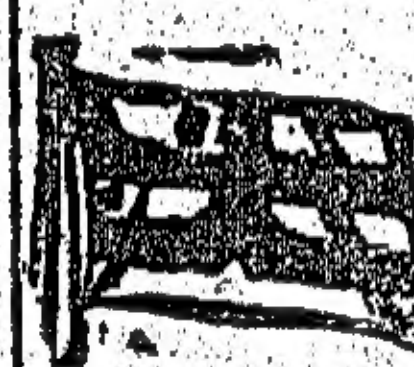
Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said.
MARSEILLES LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... MONDAY, 22nd July, at 2 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, (and Colombo).

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the MOON YEE WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAJU MARU" ... SUNDAY, 7th July, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 18th July, at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 7th. "CHINA" August 31st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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